

WORLD WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS  
Temp. 26-34 (78-92). Thunderstorms  
near temp. 27-34 (81-97). LONDON  
Temp. 21-25 (70-85). Tomorrow: Showers  
near temp. 20-23 (68-85). CHAMBER  
Temp. 20-23 (68-85).  
ROME: Sunny. Temp. 30-35 (86-92).  
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 28-32 (82-90).  
Temp. 28-32 (82-90).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—CLOUDS PAGE 2

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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# House Unit Votes, 27-11, to Recommend First Impeachment Article Against Nixon



Delegates to three-nation Geneva conference on Cyprus, from left: Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros; British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ozal, during Sunday morning session at U.N.'s Palais des Nations.

## Moscow Sending Envoy to Geneva As Turkey Stiffens Cyprus Terms

GENEVA, July 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union today intervened in the Cyprus crisis after Turkey clearly stiffened its terms for a peace.

In Athens, Turkey proposed a summit conference at head-of-government level to solve the dispute. Greek government spokesman Panagiotis Lambreas said right. Mr. Lambreas said the summit proposal was made by Greek Premier Elytis to Greek Premier Constantine Carras. Mr. Lambreas could not say where or when the summit might be held.

### Soviet Envoy

The Soviet Union is sending a special envoy to the Geneva conference of British, Greek and other foreign ministers to be available for consultation and observation. A British delegation spokesman said: "Britain, Greece and Turkey are the guarantors of this 1960 independence treaty. The delegations of the three guarantor nations held a series of meetings here today. After hours of meetings, a British spokesman said that "things are going to go well."

At the United Nations in New York, the Soviet Union tonight led for an urgent Security Council session to demand full implementation of a week-old scroll resolution calling for a cease-fire withdrawal of the 600 Greek officers of the Cyprus Task force in more troops than make no further advances on Cyprus. Page 2.

Official guard and an end to a military intervention, it was reported.

In Athens tonight, the government called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to denounce alleged Turkish violations of the cease-fire agreement.

A spokesman for the British delegation said: "The Foreign Office has been advised of the news."

The British identified the jet envoy as Victor Minns, a 30-year-old career diplomat who heads the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. His previous post was ambassador to Laos and he served Turkey from 1965 to 1968.

It seemed likely he would function as a counterpart to American Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Buffum. The American special representative of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, regularly conferred with the foreign ministers of Britain, France and Turkey.

The British delegation said it would have no objection to confer with a Soviet envoy as it has been doing with Buffum.

Support for Makarios

Earlier today the Soviet government demanded that Archbishop Makarios—still the island's acknowledged President—join the Greeks here. The people of Cyprus, a Moscow statement said, must have the right "to decide their

problems themselves" and should participate in "all international discussions of the Cyprus problem," indicating the present parley. The Russians also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, British as well as Greeks and Turks, from the island. The Soviet statement accused some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of trying to split Cyprus.

Moscow acted as Turkey hardened its attitude over arrangements for strengthening the truce and stabilizing Greek-Turkish relations in the island.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Portugal Removes Final Bar To Independence of Colonies

FROM WIRE DISPATCHES  
LISBON, July 28—Portugal has removed the last obstacle to granting independence to its three African territories, where it has fought costly wars for the last 12 years.

President Antonio de Spinola said in a nationally televised address yesterday that the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea were ready to determine their own future.

"We are now open to all initiatives to start planning and executing the process of decolonization in Africa with the immediate acceptance of the right to political independence, to be proclaimed in terms and dates to be agreed upon," he said.

Gen. Spinola said: "We are ready from now on to initiate the process of the transfer of power to the populations of Portugal's overseas territories, who are recognized as capable of it, namely Portuguese Guinea, Angola and Mozambique."

"Second Homeland"

Gen. Spinola said Portugal would not "reject its responsibilities to the young nations and will remain a second homeland to their peoples." He said Portugal would also continue to give financial, economic and cultural support to the nations.

A spokesman for the Communist party called Gen. Spinola's declaration courageous. He said: "It removes a cancer from the body of Portugal. It opens the door wide for independence."

People gathered in the streets in metropolitan Portugal to hail Gen. Spinola's announcement. Politicians and the press also praised the decision.

There were reports that people also gathered in the streets and chanted Gen. Spinola's name, in Luanda, the capital of Angola; Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique, and Bissau, the capital of Portuguese Guinea.

Political sources believe that the independence of each territory will be proclaimed when Gen. Spinola visits it.

There was no official confirmation. However, the visits are expected to take place "very

## Ziegler Cites Anguish and Confidence

By Carroll Kilpatrick  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 28 (WP)—President Nixon today returned to Washington, after two weeks in California, in "anguish" over the House Judiciary Committee's vote against him but full of "determination" to fight impeachment in the House of Representatives.

Before leaving San Clemente after 16 days at his home, the President was described by aides as confident of the outcome of the two-year Watergate crisis.

Declaring that Mr. Nixon has "a tremendous capacity of discipline," Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said the President has "no feeling of despair" and has not allowed "anger to overtake him."

"Certainly there is anguish," Mr. Ziegler said. "Certainly there is disappointment."

But the spokesman asserted that it is incorrect to say "we have given up" or that the President has given up."

Mr. Nixon still has a spirit of "determination and confidence," the press secretary said. The President is a man "with feeling and compassion" and this has been "a very tough" period, Mr. Ziegler acknowledged.

He added that Mr. Nixon has made "a heroic and determined" effort to "buck up" friends, family and staff. "What sustains his family and staff is that they know he was not in any conspiracy to obstruct justice," the press secretary said.

The President "has a determination to do the job and he is confident that the full House will not duck its responsibility to examine the evidence with an open mind."

Mr. Nixon himself has declined to comment directly on the committee vote, although he authorized Mr. Ziegler to issue a two-sentence statement last night expressing his confidence that the House "will recognize that there simply is not the evidence" to support the committee charges against him.

When aides close to the President continued to assert confidence that the House would not vote impeachment, they were asked if he would be willing to consider the House vote the determining factor whether he would stay in office.

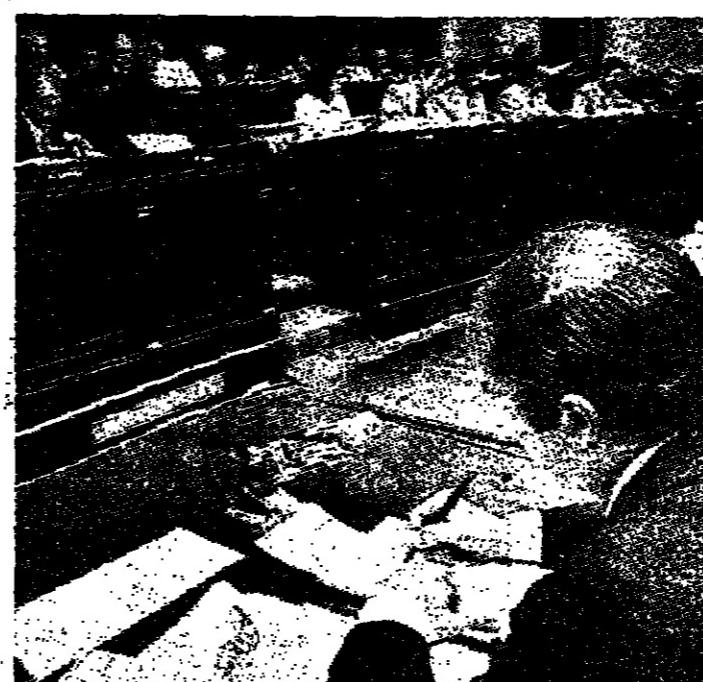
These aides replied emphatically that Mr. Nixon would not agree to take a House vote to impeach him as final but that he would insist upon the full constitutional process, which means a Senate trial.

On another matter, Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon is feeling fine and not limping.

However, he is wearing a support stocking that doctors recommended he use following a plebile attack last month in his left leg.

Overseas Minister Antonio de

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International  
Garner Cline, associate general counsel of the House Judiciary Committee, recording the 27-to-11 decision.



United Press International  
Republican members of House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Edward Hutchinson (left) and Rep. Charles Sandman, after committee voted to recommend impeachment of President Nixon for obstruction of justice. Both men voted against the measure.

## As Nation Watches on TV

## Second Formal Move to Topple U.S. President

By William Greider and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP)—When they woke up yesterday morning, the members of the House Judiciary Committee knew what they had to do.

They shifted in their chairs and waited, some with an unfocused expression, as though the event was too large for them, while the TV cameras panned down the line and the clerk called the names.

They suddenly dawned on them that the folks back home watching television perhaps did not grasp that.

"We're talking about impeaching the President," said Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ark., in a swing vote from Tuscaloosa, Ala., "and you can't do that on pious platitudes. You've got to cap it out there."

Mr. Flowers, a Democratic moderate, was one of the bipartisan group of junior committee members who met yesterday morning and resolved to take things back in hand.

In short order, they agreed to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

## Reinecke Convicted of Perjury on ITT Gift

### Calif. Official Faces 5-Year Prison Term

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP)—Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke of California was found guilty by a federal jury yesterday of lying at a hearing in which the Senate Judiciary Committee delved into a corporation's pledge to help finance the Republican National Convention of 1972.

As Clayton Roth, foreman of the jury, said: "We find the defendant guilty." Jean Reinecke, wife of the 50-year-old Lieutenant governor, gasped and said, "My God, no! No, he's not."

Later, Mr. Reinecke, a Republican, called the verdict a gross miscarriage of justice.

JAMES COX, his attorney, said that he would file post-trial motions for dismissal of the indictment and also for a mistrial. He indicated, without directly saying so, that if these were denied by U.S. District Judge Marcelline Parker, he would then appeal after sentencing on several grounds.

Sentencing is expected in about six weeks. Mr. Reinecke will be

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



United Press International  
California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke stops to buy a newspaper before entering U.S. District Court in Washington Saturday to hear the guilty verdict in his perjury trial.

## Six Republicans Join Panel's 21 Democrats

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT)—The House Judiciary Committee voted 27 to 11 last night to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon on a charge that he personally engaged in a "course of conduct" designed to obstruct justice in the Watergate case.

This charge is the first to be lodged against a president by a House investigating body since 1868.

Six of the committee's Republicans joined all 21 Democrats in adopting the charge which will be debated in the full House next month along with other probable articles of impeachment.

Mr. Nixon would be subjected to a trial by the Senate should either of two other articles of impeachment by the Judiciary Committee will debate this week. Should any one of the charges be proved to the satisfaction of two-thirds of the Senate, the President would be removed from office.

Specifically, the committee voted last night to charge that the President, in violation of his constitutional oath to uphold the law, "engaged personally and through his subordinates or agents in a course of conduct or plan designed to delay, impede and obstruct the investigation" of the burglary of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex June 17, 1972.

A number of congressmen predicted today that the full House will vote for impeachment of Mr. Nixon, AP reported. One congressman said that at least a third of the Republicans in the House would back impeachment. Another foresaw a 70-vote margin in favor of impeachment. The Senate majority whip, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, said that the votes were not yet present for a Senate conviction but added that "the possibilities for conviction I think, are growing daily."

One of the committee Republicans who voted for the recommendation of impeachment, Rep. Caldwell Butler of Virginia, said today on a TV program that he expects the vote in the full House to mirror the margin in the committee. He gave the prediction that at least a third of the Republicans in the House would support impeachment. There are

• Text of the impeachment article appears on page 3.

342 Democrats and 187 Republicans in the House.

Another committee member, Rep. Ray Thornton of Arkansas, said that a number of Southern Democrats in the full House would vote for impeachment.

The House Democratic leader, Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, who has often predicted that the House would approve impeachment by a margin of 60 votes or more, said today that impeachment would carry by at least 100 votes.

Some members of the committee spent the day today refining the wording of other articles of impeachment. The committee reconvenes tomorrow morning to debate these articles.

Nine Methods Listed

The article of impeachment voted last night listed nine methods by which Mr. Nixon was alleged to have carried out the plan to obstruct justice.

They included accusations that Mr. Nixon had made "false or misleading statements" to investigators, had concealed evidence of criminal wrongdoing, had counseled associates to commit perjury, had misused sensitive agencies of the government and had approved or allowed the payment of hush money to convicted criminals.

The decision of the Judiciary Committee came painfully, as many of the members noted, after months of investigation and days of both decorous and discordant debate, with swiftness.

The outcome was signaled three days ago, in the rhetoric of the opening formal debate of the deliberations, but its arrival was, all the same, stunning.

The momentous nature of the decision, underlined in the words and the bearing of the congressmen who made it, and in the lurch that fell over Room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Tentative Impeachment Schedule

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Following the House Judiciary Committee vote on impeachment, a timetable established by congressional leaders calls for the full House to conclude its impeachment work by the end of August.

And then, if the House votes to impeach President Nixon, the Senate trial is expected to begin in late September, according to the tentative timetable.

Recommendations by the Judiciary Committee will go first to the House Rules Committee, which determines how much time the full House can devote to individual bills. In the case of articles of impeachment, the Rules Committee is expected to be asked to approve between 60 and 100 hours of discussion and voting on the floor.

House action requires only majority approval to effect an impeachment.

The Senate trial, expected to take two or three months, requires a two-thirds majority to remove the President from office.

## 2 Allies Spurned Counsel

## Conflicting Impulses Tied Up U.S. Diplomacy Over Cyprus

By Murray Marder and Lawrence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPI).—For two weeks this month, the military regime in Athens spurned cabled appeals from Washington to "refrain from violence"—setting the scene for its own destruction and the still possible prospect of war between Greece and Turkey.

From the onset of the Cyprus crisis, U.S. diplomacy has been hostage to the rush of events which sprang from the nationalistic rivalries between two minor Aegean powers which form the southern flank of NATO.

On two critical occasions in the confrontation—the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia and Turkey's invasion of Cyprus—the United States found itself in the role of a helpless giant whose advice was disregarded by its two quarreling Mediterranean allies and military clients.

In Washington, it was a period of anxious vacillation. There was a sense of frustration within the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy at what an official here called the "tyranny of the weak" over U.S. power.

## Acerbic Words

In the acerbic words of a senior official within the administration, "Somewhere in the world there must be a school where foreign governments learn how to con Americans."

The U.S. response to the omens of war over Cyprus wobbled between conflicting impulses.

On the one hand, there was the Nixon administration's well-established bonds of cordiality with the Athens regime. Also, at the highest level of the administration, there was a perception of Archbishop Makarios as a "Mediterranean Castro," a leader of dubious loyalty to Washington who juggled with the politics of nonalignment to his own advantage.

There also was a growing disenchantment among senior officials, both in the Pentagon and State Department, with what a spokesman called the "unpredictable and erratic" behavior by the Athens regime, which took power in a coup from the military government of President George Papadopoulos on Nov. 25.

## Soured on Regime

The Pentagon, particularly, had soured on the Athens regime, and its strongest, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, because of the increasingly adverse political and economic climate in Greece for the thousands of military personnel and dependents in the "home port" facility for the Sixth Fleet. Negotiations with the regime on use of other bases in Greece also were faltering.

"They were raising obstacles. They were asking an unacceptably high price. We were in a position of supporting by our presence a regime we were not excited about," a Pentagon official said.

These and other considerations all came into play to muddle the U.S. response to the approaching collision over an island which has low strategic priority to the United States.

The overriding consideration from Washington's standpoint was to avert war between two armies bulked and trained by the United States to support a military alliance against a common enemy—the Soviet Union—with whom the Nixon administration was establishing a diplomatic detente.

## Soviet Role

By all accounts, the Soviet role throughout the confrontation on its Balkan frontier was far more harmonious with U.S. objectives than that of either U.S. ally. The crisis in the Aegean was not without its ironies.

Unlike the situation in the October Arab-Israeli war, the United States could not claim surprise or faulty intelligence in Cyprus.

As long as three weeks before the event, according to an official estimate, the CIA provided a hard and unequivocal warning of impending aggressive designs by the Athens junta against Archbishop Makarios.

The U.S. government's advance knowledge of the coup is the subject of extensive waffling in the bureaucracy—with some sources saying that the CIA's alert was the last chorus in a

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**Portugal Reports 104 Cholera Cases**

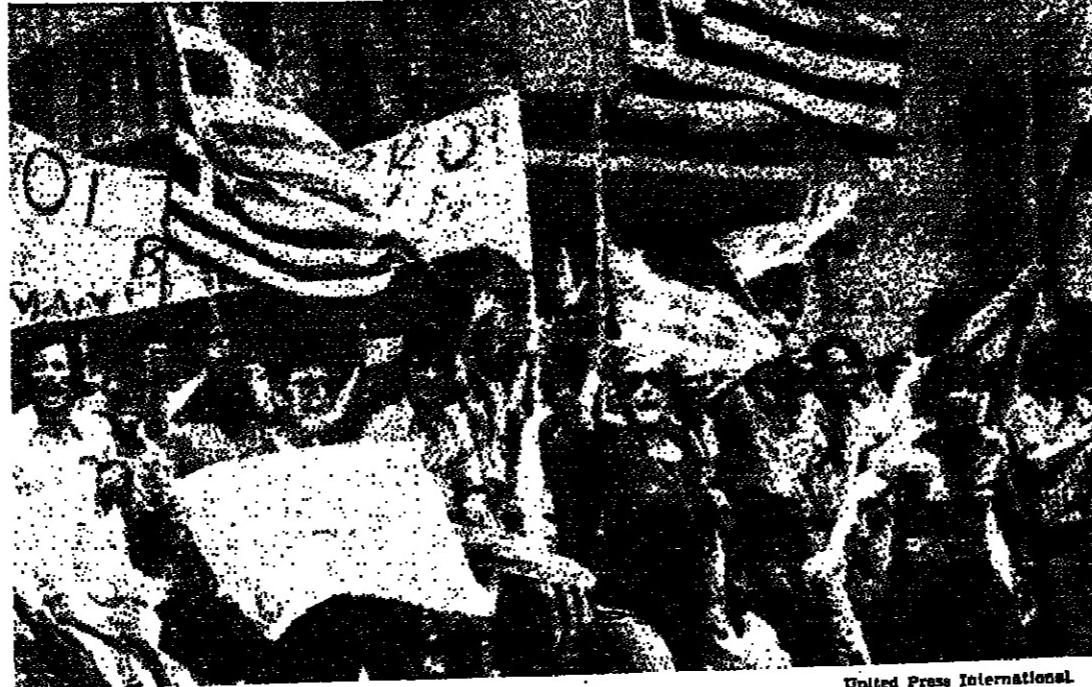
LISBON July 28 (Reuters).—A total of 104 cases of cholera, seven fatal, were confirmed in Portugal in the week ending last Thursday, health authorities reported yesterday.

It brings the total since the outbreak began in April to 645 cases, 18 of which have been fatal. The main areas were Lisbon, with 26 cases, and Oporto, with 48. The previous week's total was 98.

**35 Political Prisoners Pardoned by Ethiopia**

ADDIS ABABA, June 28 (UPI).—The Coordinating Committee of the armed forces said today that amnesty had been granted to 35 Ethiopian political prisoners.

Political sources said most of the prisoners were jailed by the government that was ousted five months ago by the armed forces.



United Press International  
Cyprus in Athens demonstrate against alleged "cruelties" by Turkish troops in Cyprus. Some demanded to be shipped to Cyprus so that they could join the National Guard.

**Turks Said to Continue Cyprus Troop Buildup**

NICOSIA, July 28 (AP).—Turkish helicopters, merchant ships and navy landing craft poured more troops and armor into Cyprus today for the ninth straight day since Turkey invaded the island.

But the reinforcements made no move to advance beyond the 200-square-mile area the Turks hold between Nicosia and the northern seaport of Kyrenia. Turkish lines have been static since yesterday, after Greek Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides threatened to resume fighting because of alleged Turkish cease-fire violations.

More than 30 American-made Patton tanks were seen moving south on the highway from Kyrenia to the capital. Turkish troops were digging into defensive positions in olive groves and mountain passes.

Up to 28,000

Neutral diplomats and military experts have estimated that the invasion force numbers 15,000 to 30,000 men, supported by heavy artillery and more than 200 tanks.

The military buildup continued with calm in the Greek quadrant of Nicosia and southern towns and villages.

A few civilians went to the beaches and swimming pools.

Many Nicosians visited a spe-

cial Red Cross center set up to trace friends and relatives missing in the three days of fighting before the cease-fire on Monday. There were no complete lists of casualties, refugees or damage estimates.

**Turkish Spread Message**  
All signs pointed to a lengthy occupation in Turkish-held areas. The Turks have established a civil administration and Turkish planes have dropped leaflets urging Greek Cypriots to regard the

Turks as liberators. Meanwhile, the Turkish Cypriot minority leader, Rauf Denktaş, in an interview, described the invasion troops as a "peace-keeping force."

"The Turkish Army is not here to invade Cyprus but to save Cyprus from the Greeks," Mr. Denktaş said. "They are here in great numbers so it is no use to fight it out; the only way is a negotiated settlement."

"The Turkish Army will leave as soon as its mission is achieved and a settlement is arranged."

Mr. Denktaş said the Turkish Army would protect the Turkish Cypriot minority and insure that it received economic and political equality.

"The Greek side has to abandon its idea that Cyprus is theirs, that they can dictate and the others have to agree," he added.

"Cyprus has to remain independent, and the Turks have to have their own separate geographical areas for their own security," he said.

**Soviet Envoy Due in Geneva**

(Continued from Page 1)  
said: "What the United States has done is to assure the Greek government that the United States will give full support to all efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue peacefully. The United States feels some responsibility. Having created the cease-fire, we want to see to it that it gets implemented."

A Turkish spokesman insisted on his country's right to reinforce its invasion force in Cyprus until a final and permanent settlement is reached. With up to 20,000 Turkish troops already there, the spokesman's statement has become a key issue.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan has sided with Greek Foreign Minister Mavros in urging Turkey to accept a military standstill, with only normal supplies to be allowed in from Turkey.

Mr. Callaghan, helped by Mr. Mavros, built up pressure on Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Günes to make some concessions to the new civilian government in Athens. Top-level U.S. and British intervention in Ankara was reported to be likely.

Until early today Turkey's terms for a military standstill and for stronger political safeguards for Turkish Cypriots had been submitted to the conference as negotiable issues. Both Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Buffum, and certainly Mr. Mavros, too, had the impression that a compromise was in sight.

Yesterday, Mr. Mavros turned in a series of counter proposals designed to save the face of Mr. Ceramalidis' regime.

Without warning, Premier Ecevit transformed the situation with a list of tough minimum demands that sounded like an ultimatum.

"For the cease-fire to remain in effect the conditions are being negotiated in Geneva," he told a news conference in Ankara. "If at the end of these negotiations an agreement is not reached, naturally the situation will change."

To Mr. Mavros and the British, Mr. Ecevit's words seemed to suggest that he was inviting Greece to take the Turkish package or leave it.

The pause will be used to see whether East Germany and the Soviet Union carry out their recent threats to impede access to West Berlin because of West Germany's plan to establish a federal agency there.

State Department officials had said earlier that the United States planned to announce an exchange of ambassadors with East Germany this week. The change apparently resulted from talks President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany Friday in San Clemente, Calif.

Speaking to reporters in Washington before his return to Bonn Saturday, Mr. Genscher said he had the impression "that the Americans would wait before finalizing diplomatic ties with East Berlin."

Mr. Genscher said his talks with Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger had given him the impression of "real unanimity" and "a pleasing state of German-American relations," particularly on questions relating to Berlin.

Referring also to U.S. relations with West Europe generally, he said: "There has been an astounding improvement of consultations. There is no mistaking it."

Mr. Genscher said Mr. Kissinger had stressed interest in resuming discussions of economic problems—particularly those involving inflation, monetary matters and trade—with the nine-member European Common Market.

The Bonn foreign minister indicated that Mr. Kissinger viewed West Germany as a spearhead for reviving the economic dialogue.

But Mr. Genscher said he had cautioned Mr. Kissinger "not to ask too much of the European community."

**Mexican Troops Kill 4 Abductors**

MEXICO CITY, July 28 (UPI).—Mexican troops killed four kidnappers in a gunbattle yesterday and rescued two students who had been held for ransom, police reported.

The two students, one the son of a wealthy industrialist, were kidnapped on July 19. Police said an army patrol challenged a group of six young men "acting suspiciously" near the town of Chilpancingo, 175 miles south of here.

The troops were fired on and retaliated, killing the four kidnappers. The two students found cover in a ditch.

**India Flood Toll at 25**

NEW DELHI, July 28 (UPI).—At least 25 persons died in extensive floods and landslides caused by heavy monsoon rains in India's southern state of Kerala, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Thousands of blue-robed tribesmen came to the meeting place from both sides of the border to hear speakers condemn Spain and hail King Mohammed Hassan II's pledge to "liberate" the territory.

**Oil States Seen Amassing \$1 Trillion by '83**

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI).—

The Arab oil-producing bloc could have more than \$1 trillion to invest in the United States and other countries by 1983, according to a confidential study by the World Bank.

That is 10 times the total \$100 billion book value of current U.S. investments overseas and 100 times the value of all the gold now held by the U.S. government.

In short, the staggering amount of money building up in the treasuries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries promises to revolutionize economic and power relationships in the world within 10 years.

The World Bank report, which has a "not-for-public-use" memorandum on its cover, states that OPEC countries will be as rich as they will find "massive" overseas investments "unavoidable."

**Officials Astonished**

At the Treasury Department, officials expressed astonishment at the size of OPEC reserves projected by the World Bank in its background paper entitled "Prospects for the Developing Countries," report No. 477.

Officially, that report stated:

"The accumulated reserves of all OPEC countries could rise to \$650 billion in 1980 and about \$1,200 billion (\$1 trillion) by 1983. Massive outflows in some form will therefore be unavoidable."

The reason outside investment will be "unavoidable," the report said, is that OPEC countries will have more money than could be effectively absorbed by their domestic economies in the short term.

Iran, in announcing last week its purchase of one-fourth of Germany's Krupp steel manufacturing interests, was showing the world the thin edge of this new wedge OPEC nations are driving into the world's economy.

World Bank report No. 477, circulating among embassies here but not yet released to the public, paints this picture:

"The United States and other importers of OPEC oil will have to drive prices down for the next few years but may be able to make a better bargain in the late 1970s. This would mean at least three more years of high gasoline prices for Americans."

"OPEC nations in the 1978-85 period could produce "considerably" more oil than they are producing now and allow prices to fall so far that programs such as President Nixon's 'Project Independence,' to make the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980, would be undermined."

"The long-run outlook—1985-1995—saw oil prices rising again."

**Peruvian Regime Seizes Control Of 7 Newspapers**

LIMA, July 28 (UPI).—Armed Policians seized control of the capital's seven newspapers yesterday for the Peruvian military day for the Peruvian Regime.

Stock in the newspapers was transferred to the government, which took power in a coup six years ago. A government spokesman said the seven newspapers would now be owned and operated by organizations supporting the government's "revolution of the armed forces." Among the organizations are labor and peasant groups, the spokesman said.

The change had been widely rumored in the two months since President Juan Velasco Alvarado denounced newspapers as "counter-revolutionary."

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tion is Moscow

## Newspapers Around World Give Big Headlines to Vote

DON, July 28 (Reuters).—A wide reaction to the vote in the House Judiciary Committee muted even though a majority of the American press

convicts Rehnbeck in Impeachment Case

(Continued from Page 1) In his own recognition, conviction carries a maximum penalty of five years or a fine of \$2,000, or in each count. There was no count before the buy. Rehnbeck was indicted on three counts of buying off the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 19, 1972, when he was nominated to the Senate.

A notable exception was the Soviet Union, where the press has given sparse reports about the Watergate scandal.

This today gave Russians a report on the committee's vote but in a way few Russians would understand.

A 100-word dispatch from Washington, 14 hours after the vote, led off with White House reaction to the event and added about the vote. "This lays charges against the President in view of the investigation of the so-called Watergate affair."

This did not explain what was meant by the Watergate affair nor did it detail what kind of claims were being laid against the President.

A Russian-language radio report of the Tax statement used in English, the word "impeachment"—a word not understood by most Russians. Observers said use of this word would render the Washington report all the more obscure for the average Soviet citizen.

But the news item was the second on the President's impeachment problems in 48 hours. Observers see this as a reluctant move on the part of Soviet news controllers to prepare Russians for the possible ousting of Mr. Nixon from office.

Agnew in Kuwait

Mr. Nixon's former Vice-President, Spiro Agnew, learned of the news while on a visit to Kuwait.

Mr. Agnew said in a telephone interview that he would have no comment on the vote. He told the reporter that the telephone call was the first news he had of the committee's decision.

Australia's national newspaper, the Australian, gave virtually its entire front page to the news and in an editorial said, "Nixon should give up the presidency. Not for the sake of his own dignity—that is beyond salvation—but for the sake of America and the world."

The Sydney Morning Herald said the impeachment decision came as a relief to Australians because the final process leading to the removal of the President from office had been started.

Although the news made big headlines in some newspapers, observers there thought the crisis was having a slightly lesser impact than in other countries. The reason is that Italians have been following an almost continuous series of political scandals of their own.

In London, the vote came too late for most British newspapers to comment on it fully. But four of them put the news on the front page, saying Mr. Nixon faced the ordeal of his life.

The mass-circulation pro-Labor party Sunday Mirror put the report under a headline proclaiming: "They've Got Him at Last."

After the repeated instructions, jury was out only about minutes. The foremen announced that the jury had reached agreement on the first response by Mr. Rehnbeck to Mr. Fong's questions but found him guilty on the fourth issue.

Ronald Reagan, in Sacramento, Calif., called the action "a tragic event" and he was convinced Mr. Nixon "did not intentionally do it."

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Five bodies were found beside the highway and the sixth on the road itself.

## First Impeachment Article Is Voted, 27-11

(Continued from Page 1)

ing as the roll-call was called, was unmistakable.

Not since 1936, when the House impeached and the Senate removed Judge Halsted Ritter from the U.S. District Court in Florida, had any government official faced the process of a congressional judgment of his conduct.

Mr. Nixon will be only the 13th American official in history—and the only President since Andrew Johnson was impeached but acquitted 106 years ago—to face in formal charges before the Senate.

The mass-circulation pro-Labor party Sunday Mirror put the report under a headline proclaiming: "They've Got Him at Last."

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Five bodies were found beside the highway and the sixth on the road itself.

## Text of Article 1 of Impeachment

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPI).—Following is the text of Article 1 of proposed articles of impeachment offered by Rep. Paul S. Sarbanes, D-Md., as debated, amended and voted by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

### Article I

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional duty to faithfully to execute the laws of the United States, and to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and in violation of his constitutional duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, in:

On June 17, 1972, and prior thereto, agents of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, for the Re-election of the President, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional duty to faithfully to execute the laws of the United States, and to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and in violation of his constitutional duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, has prevented, obstructed, and impeded the administration of justice, in:

Approving, condoning and acquiescing in, and counseling witnesses with respect to the giving of false or misleading statements to lawfully authorized investigative officers and employees of the United States.

Approving, condoning, acquiescing in, and counseling witnesses with respect to the giving of false or misleading statements to lawfully authorized investigative officers and employees of the United States for the purpose of aiding and assisting such subjects in their attempts to avoid criminal liability.

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## Removal From Office'

If the Judiciary Committee is a microcosm of the House of Representatives, as well as its delegated agent, there is little reason to doubt that the House will decide that the President of the United States, in the solemn words of the committee's first charge, "warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office."

It is possible, of course, that the House as a whole will react differently to the evidence presented to it by the committee. The Judiciary Committee has had a special responsibility, a special proximity, with the events constituting Watergate. Its conclusions were based on a familiarity with a mass of material that few members of the House, outside the committee, will be able or willing to acquire.

This is the true practical effect of the question of "specificity" which engaged the committee during the debate on the first article, and its charges. Defenders of the President have argued that the generalities alleged in describing Mr. Nixon's "course of conduct" violate the defendant's rights in terms of criminal law. But they also would help him in the fundamentally political process, among those who find the evidence of wrongdoing only implicit, those who believe that his course of conduct was neither evil enough nor destructive enough of the American system to warrant reversing the popular judgment of 1972, or those who simply don't want their constituents to find them guilty of political patricide.

The dilemma is real enough for many congressmen. On the one hand, there is the danger of setting a precedent for pres-

idential removal by his political opponents on Capitol Hill. On the other is the threat of condoning for future generations, as well as for the present one, a "course of conduct" which almost no one even tries to justify. Then there is the dichotomy between Mr. Nixon in the Oval Office, as revealed so starkly in the tapes, and the President in Moscow, Peking, Cairo or wherever, as pictured in state documents and public speeches. This, too, is real, and forces a choice in the national interest.

Then, of course, there is the Senate. If the Judiciary Committee reflects the attitude of the House, Richard Nixon will be impeached; if it foreshadows that of the Senate, he will be convicted, since the majority of the committee which voted for the first article of impeachment, impressive enough if carried over into the full House, would assure the two-thirds required for conviction by the Senate.

Much can happen to change the tides of opinion and judgment which now prevail. More evidence will doubtless be elicited, for or against Mr. Nixon. The vote in the committee cannot be taken as a true test of how either the House or Senate will vote. But this much can be said now, the Judiciary Committee, acting in the full light of television publicity, conducted itself with great dignity and appreciation of the grave issues before it. And its action thus constitutes the weightiest presentation of the case for impeachment that has yet been made, whether by publicists or politicians, by lawyers or academics. And that in itself may have a powerful effect upon the outcome of the Watergate proceedings.

## Trouble in South Korea

Late in 1972, President Park of South Korea conducted a virtual coup against his own government, installing martial law and setting himself on a course of arbitrary one-man rule which has steadily intensified since. "We can no longer sit idle while wasting our precious national power in imitating the systems of others," Mr. Park said to those who had hoped that American-introduced democracy would put down roots in Korea. But what apologists call the "Korean style of democracy" has now become so repressive as to raise the question of whether dictatorship flourishes more on the north of the 38th parallel, the dividing line with Communist North Korea, or on the south.

Hundreds if not thousands of political opponents have been arrested, including students (students toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship in 1960, every Korean recalls), Christians, intellectuals and every manner of political rival real and imagined. Upwards of a dozen political foes have just been sentenced to death in a trial in which few observers could perceive evidence of due process. Among them is the country's leading poet, Kim Chi Ha, previously arrested and beaten for a poem. The man Mr. Park defeated at the polls in 1971, Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped from Japan and brought home last year, faces trial now for alleged campaign violations dating back to 1967. One can now be sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in South Korea for petitioning peacefully for changes in the martial law constitution under which Mr. Park rules.

\* \* \*

Unsurprisingly, President Park regularly invokes the cause of national security, claiming that dangers emanating from North Korea justify his measures at home. And it is so that North-South Korean relations remain tense. Their incipient political dialogue, begun two years ago, is frozen. Military incidents continue. North Korea, few doubt, is itself a rogue regime. But there is nonetheless a hint that Seoul may be manipulating the foreign security threat to help create the proper rationale for domestic repression. North Korea had no cause to

sink a South Korean patrol boat in international waters in a well publicized incident a few weeks ago. Yet the boat was sailing a few miles further north, and a bit closer to North Korea's territorial waters, than such boats normally go.

Whether President Park is stifling opposition faster than he is creating it is the central question of Korean politics today. It is a question which must trouble Americans as well as Koreans. For the fact is that the United States is the principal foreign patron of South Korea. Some 40,000 American troops remain there from the Korean war. American aid is extensive—in the \$200-\$300 million range. The familiar dilemma for Americans is, of course, that not only does American support keep South Korea independent, but American support allows President Park to keep fastening his dictatorship on the land. The administration's answer is simply unacceptable. Asked in Congress on Wednesday about the Korean excesses, Secretary of State Kissinger said that "where we believe the national interest is at stake, we proceed even when we don't approve."

\* \* \*

Is there no possibility for a break in this intolerable situation? The continuing American presence in South Korea has been justified in recent years as a source of confidence for Seoul while Seoul worked out a new political relationship with the North. But that relationship is not moving ahead. Military and food aid has been offered on the basis that the South Korean economy needed it. But the South Korean economy is doing well otherwise, all things considered. Seoul insists that the American troops remain vital but its nationalism pushes it tacitly to assert that it does not need an American crutch for all time. We continue to believe that the essential elements of the American presence in South Korea should be altered only by a process that takes into account the need to provide for stability in East Asia as a whole. But a large and growing cause of instability in East Asia now is the police rule of the Park regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Ending Fascist Rule

For the second time in little over three months, the prison gates have opened in Europe to release tens of thousands of political prisoners—first in Portugal and now in Greece. It needs only a new era of post-Franco liberalization in Spain for Western Europe to be free of all forms of Fascist rule for the first time in half a century. If only this liberalizing influence were to make itself felt over Eastern Europe as well.

The urgent challenge facing world states-

men last week was how to prevent a Greek-Turkish war and a brutal civil war in Cyprus. Now that the Greek colonels (unable any longer to rely on the short-sighted policies of the U.S. State Department) have been swept aside, the immediate task is to make the cease-fire stick in Cyprus and to achieve a new settlement between the Greeks and Turkish Cypriots. The peace of southern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean cannot be assured without such a settlement.

—From the *Sunday Observer* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 29, 1899

LONDON—In both Houses of Parliament yesterday, all the talk was about the Transvaal, and naturally after the very decided attitude of the government as to what Great Britain meant to do as shown in Mr. Balfour's speech the previous day, which went as far as threatening war, the Houses were well-filled, considering so many of the members are away.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 29, 1924

PARIS—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, arrived in Paris late yesterday afternoon and for three days will be the guest of the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, while attending numerous meetings which have been arranged by French lawyers with their American colleagues of the American Bar Association.



'Without Each Other We'd Starve to Death, Tovarich!'

## Of Time and a River of Oil

By C. L. Sulzberger

**TAIWAN, Saudi Arabia**—The particular kind of problem facing Saudi Arabia today hasn't been seen around the Middle East since King Midas ruled Phrygia in what is now Turkey. Everything Midas touched immediately became gold, but the unfortunate ruler soon discovered there were limits to its practical uses.

This country's treasury will soon be that of a modern Phrygia, as petroleum wealth continues to accumulate. Half the industrial world's oil energy will be coming from Saudi Arabia's sparsely populated desert in the predictable future. And money pours in. More than 95 per cent of the national revenue derives from petroleum.

Social rigidities imposed by authoritarian Islamic rule are slowly easing although there is far to go. Women are forbidden to drive cars and in most cities dare not even appear in public without veils. Yet uninhibited smoking is now customary and at certain parties Saudi subjects drink alcohol, women wear wholly Western attire and even dance. Koranic justice is becoming less harsh and Faisal is personally sponsoring female education.

Western films (slightly cut)

appear on television. Although gambling is illegal, ferocious poker and bridge games occur. Bootleggers discreetly peddle whisky at \$60 a bottle. Inflation is rife in a few fields, such as real

estate. The value of Jidda land zoomed last year.

Time, not money, is Saudi Arabia's problem. It cannot spend at home; vast foreign banks are becoming leary of its deposits. The international monetary system remains too confused to augur the stabilization on which this country counts. Nevertheless, Midas-like pressures of swelling wealth mount incessantly on the onward-flowing river of oil.

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another decade—if not an entire generation—to create a basic intellectual and industrial infrastructure to enable the country to take off along the broad avenue into the future plotted for it by a handful of brilliant young ministers and officials.

Of course, movement out of an impoverished and archaic past has been notable, as is easily remarked by an observer who has known the country more than a quarter century. But regarding Saudi Arabia's progress is like viewing a glass of water. Is it half full or half empty? That depends on the point in time, between past and future, from which the glass is seen.

Social rigidities imposed by authoritarian Islamic rule are slowly easing although there is far to go. Women are forbidden to drive cars and in most cities dare not even appear in public without veils. Yet uninhibited smoking is now customary and at certain parties Saudi subjects drink alcohol, women wear wholly Western attire and even dance. Koranic justice is becoming less harsh and Faisal is personally sponsoring female education.

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Time, not money, is Saudi Arabia's problem. It cannot spend at home; vast foreign banks are becoming leary of its deposits. The international monetary system remains too confused to augur the stabilization on which this country counts. Nevertheless, Midas-like pressures of swelling wealth mount incessantly on the onward-flowing river of oil.

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**Obituaries****Arthur Watson, U.S. Ex-Envoy to France and IBM Official**

W YORK, July 24 (NYT).—Arthur Watson, 56, who built IBM World Trade Corp. from a subsidiary of the giant International Business Machines in 1949 into a world enterprise with annual revenues of \$2.5 billion in 1970, Friday in Norwalk (Conn.) died.

Watson was injured in a

fall at his home in New Canaan, Conn., on July 18.

He left the corporation in 1970 to become ambassador to France, a post he held for two years, and in which he established the first official contacts between the United States and China.

At his death, Mr. Watson was a director of IBM Corp. and a member of the executive committee of the board.

Mr. Watson played a major role in making the IBM trademark a symbol of American technology around the world.

"World peace through world trade" was Mr. Watson's motto. In the 1960s, before most U.S. corporations had glanced at markets beyond the country's borders, Mr. Watson contended that IBM was an international company.

In 1954, Mr. Watson was elected president of IBM World Trade. He became chairman in 1968, when he said: "The most outstanding thing that happened from my vantage point in the past 15 years is the tremendous progress in bringing the world closer together. If anyone had said in 1949 when World Trade was formed, that there would be economic integration in Europe within decades, he would have been locked up."

Sadat Plans Liberalization of Economy

From Wire Dispatches

IRO, July 24.—Warning that government cannot change it overnight, President Anwar Sadat has set the nation on its way away from wartime austerity.

A 70-minute radio and television address last night, Mr. Sadat said that now is the time to allow the country's economic, social and education systems, he warned: "To seek to make public believe that there is a wind, a wave of which solves problems overnight is an exercise in futility."

Mr. Sadat announced that two weeks would be drawn up. One 18-month transitional plan begins immediately and ends December, 1976, to be followed by a five-year plan.

**Importance Emphasized**

The success of the transitional plan is important," the President said. "It constitutes a transitional stage from the war economy to a prospects economy."

Mr. Sadat, who devoted his life to internal affairs, said a main goal was to add 400,000 jobs a year.

He listed four economic priorities, headed by agricultural development. The second priority is industrial expansion in textiles, cement, iron and steel, prefabricated houses.

**Phosphates Fourth**

The third priority was petrochemicals, refining and petrochemicals. The fourth was phosphates mining.

He also pledged that by the end of the year the Suez Canal cities Port Said, Ismailia and Suez will return to normal.

According to officials here, Port Said and Ismailia were 85 per cent destroyed by Israeli air raids. Suez, 80 per cent destroyed.

**Jenkins' Appeal for Moderation Fails Labor Left**

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters).—The Secretary Roy Jenkins is under fire yesterday from his party leftist after a speech regarded as an attack on party militants.

Mr. Jenkins, a moderate, argued effect Friday that unless Labor shifted some of its more extreme policies, it could lose the general election expected later in year.

He hinted that he might resign as leader of the Labor government if he decided to leave the Common Market and warned that the nation's wounds could not be healed by "ignoring middle opinion and telling everyone who does not agree with you to go to hell."

Mr. Mikardo, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor party, said reply yesterday that Mr. Jenkins should have the courage to me those he criticized.

Meanwhile, a public opinion poll given the Conservatives a 6 per cent lead over Labor, according to the Observer newspaper.

The paper says this is the last

—11 percent to 35 percent for the Conservatives have been given since the election in January, when Labor took power in a minority government.

**Ugandan Ambush**

NEW DELHI, July 24 (AP).—Uganda rebels killed 11 policemen yesterday in an ambush, we reports said. Guerrillas in Uganda, a state bordering Burundi, have been fighting Indian President Milton Obote, who lives in exile in Tanzania.

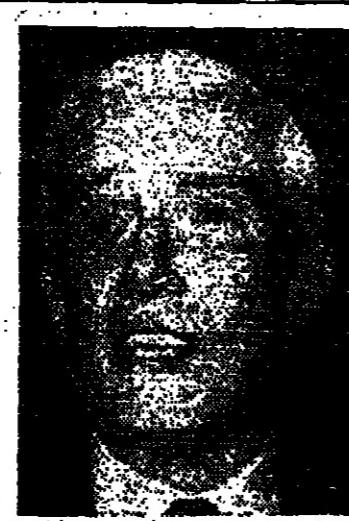
**San Diego Firemen's Wives Alarmed Over Women on Force**

By Everett R. Holmes

SAN DIEGO, July 24 (NYT).—The San Diego Civil Service Commission and the Fire Department have been kept busy this month trying to downsize the force of nearly 300 firemen whose wives are determined to serve the fire station as one of the last bastions of male chauvinism.

Banded together as Concerned Wives of Firemen, the women threatened to go to court in an effort to block a decision to enlist 35 female fire fighters who would share the heretofore all-male sleeping quarters in San Diego's fire stations.

While volunteer fire departments and some small-town departments have hired women fire fighters, the International Association of Fire Chiefs said, believed the action here would make San Diego the first



Arthur K. Watson

**Moderates Reply to 'Leftists'****Mao Comes Under Criticism In Chinese Power Struggle**

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, July 24.—Mao Tse-tung has come under fire in official Communist publications for the first time in nearly a decade.

The moderate Chinese establishment is attacking the party chairman and his "thought" in order to blunt assaults mounted by the radical faction. Those "extreme leftists" rely heavily upon the chairman's moral backing and his prestige in what appears to be their campaign to topple the administration of Premier Chou En-lai.

Criticizing the authority of Mr. Mao and his philosophy as a last-ditch measure. Such tactics suggested that the schism produced by the current crisis within the Communist leadership may be at least as severe as the contention over power and doctrine which erupted into the "cultural revolution" in 1966. Mr. Mao was also attacked for his decision to uphold the "cultural revolution" in 1966.

Although some articles are more pointed, they are not isolated examples. Both the Peking People's Daily, the organ of the party's central committee, and Red Flag, the party's ideological journal, have recently run a number of similar articles.

**Essential Reading**

These publications are the essential reading matter of the "sages" who dominate China's political life. Their recent articles can only be interpreted as a strong rebuff to the leftists' renewed stress upon the Maoist cult of personality.

The individuals criticized include the chairman's wife, Chiang Ching-kuo, who is the Radicals' ideological mentor. Also under attack is the entire leftist leadership, which apparently has expressed the intention of purging the Premier and his chief lieutenants.

Mr. Chou appears to have been forced to alter his previous strategy of avoiding direct confrontation. Recent developments have undermined his authority and put him on the defensive.

The 76-year-old Premier had been hospitalized, apparently for a heart condition compounded by liver trouble and the debility of age. The leftists are reportedly mobilizing private armies under their sole control. And those "urban militia" forces reportedly have been ordered to "destroy the enemy," identified as the moderates. Finally, the rash of "big-letter posters" composed by dissidents under leftist inspiration has become a veritable assault on the entire structure of administration and its policies.

Certainly the attack on the chairman was not undertaken lightly. The moral authority of the chairman and the "thought of Mao Tse-tung" is one of the chief pillars of Communist power in China. Mr. Mao was, therefore, kept aloof from the politi-

**Firemen Keep The Home Fires Going in Wales**

TONYPANDY, Wales, July 24 (Reuters).—After extinguishing a chimney fire here, firemen returned to their station to find it full of smoke.

Criticizing Mr. Mao is a critical maneuver in the power struggle. The moderates must now feel they have no choice but to do so.

Their decision confirmed observers' fears that the battle for power, already somewhat relinquished by the 80-year-old chairman, is acute. The moderates have appealed over his head to millions of cadres. The establishment has served notice that it will not permit the leftists to expand the chairman's authority for their own ends.

Criticism of Mr. Mao is, of course, stated in complex historical and philosophical illusions. But specialists believe, no Chinese cadre can mistake their meaning. Communist functionaries are adept at reading between the lines. Peaking etiquette prescribes that no leader is ever attacked by name in public before he has been condemned by his peers. That prohibition must, naturally, be observed with the greatest punctiliousness in the case of the most important figure of all.

The strongest attack on Mr. Mao appeared in a People's Daily commentary entitled "Critique of the Three Fears," which has also been broadcast by Peking's official radio.

**Sacred Cows**

Its message: readers were warned not to stand in awe of three Confucian sacred cows: the "decree of heaven" that gives a Chinese ruler his semidivine powers; the "superior men" who rule inferiors; and "the words of the sage," which means sanctified doctrines.

The Communists have claimed that Mr. Mao was destined to rule because he possessed "heaven-bestowed" talent. Mr. Mao has also been characterized as being a "superior man" above error. And Mr. Mao has composed a systematic political and moral philosophy that is the equivalent of the ancient "words of the sages."

In order to make the target of criticism unmistakable, the commentary cited the deposed deputy chairman, Lin Piao. He was Mr. Mao's designated successor until he allegedly attempted a coup d'état and fled, was killed in an airplane crash. Mr. Piao was once again berated for attempting to elevate himself to supreme power by exploiting "the words of the sage."

The former field marshal edited and wrote the introduction to the "little red book" that was both the symbol and the chief intellectual weapon of the "cultural revolution." The "little red book" was composed solely of quotations from Mr. Mao.

**Castro Discerns Restored Ties**

HAVANA, July 24 (Reuters).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba says there are signs that Venezuela and other Latin American countries may soon restore diplomatic and economic relations broken since 1964.

In a speech marking the anniversary of the Cuban revolution Friday, he said that Venezuelan officials had spoken out publicly in favor of re-establishing ties. Other Latin American nations—which he did not name—have also expressed their readiness to normalize relations with Cuba, "a move which we will sincerely welcome," Mr. Castro said.

**No Election Struggle**

Others maintain that Mr. Thieu chose to weaken the Democracy party because the continuing war guarantees that there will be no election struggle with the Communists.

In addition, it is said, the President believes that both the Communists and non-Communist opponents have infiltrated the Democracy party.

**Arafat Said to Seek Support From Russia**

BEIRUT, July 24 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat intends to seek Soviet support in his dispute with Egypt and Jordan over representation in eventual Middle East peace negotiations, Arab press commentators said yesterday.

Mr. Arafat is expected to leave Moscow soon at the head of an eight-man delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Press reports said he is expected to get formal Soviet recognition of the organization as the "sovereign representative" of the Palestinian

**News Analysis****Thieu Dominance Has Eased In the 18 Months Since Truce**

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, July 24 (NYT).—The 18 months since the signing of the Paris peace agreements, which seems hastened by President Nixon's domestic difficulties and the newfound assertiveness of Congress: an unraveling domestic economy; a drawing war and, most recently, a bubbling popular discontent focused on the issue of corruption in government.

The elements of Mr. Thieu's predicament are clear enough: the Paris agreements, which he considered little short of a betrayal by the Americans; the United States' gradual financial and emotional withdrawal from Vietnam, which seems hastened by President Nixon's domestic difficulties and the newfound assertiveness of Congress; an unravelling domestic economy; a drawing war and, most recently, a bubbling popular discontent focused on the issue of corruption in government.

**Anti-Corruption Drive**

Subsequently Mr. Ngan courted trouble almost recklessly by leading his disiplined team of pro-government legislators into denunciation of corruption in high places. The attacks angered several powerful men, but it was only when one thread—a fertilizer scandal—seemed to be heading toward the family of Mrs. Thieu that Mr. Ngan was dismissed.

Mr. Ngan was one of the two most powerful special assistants that Mr. Thieu had removed or placed elsewhere in recent months. The other was Hoang Duc Nha, the President's 22-year-old cousin, who was put into the cabinet in a February reshuffle as minister of information and the "open arms" program.

Some Vietnamese consider the general devotion of power away from Mr. Thieu a healthy phenomenon, heralding a "broadening of the base" of the government—a much frustrated dream of American policy-makers.

However, when a group of priests recently attempted to hold a press conference to denounce official corruption, police cordoned off their church in a hasty and nervous display of power.

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Greatest Peril in India, Africa

# A Global 'Hunger Problem' Now Threatens Mass Famine

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — From drought-stricken Africa to the jittery Chicago grain market, from worried government offices in Washington to the partly filled granaries of India, the long-predicted world crisis is beginning to take shape as one of the greatest problems the world has had to face in modern times.

With growing frequency, a variety of individual experts and relevant organizations are warning that a major food shortage is developing, which is almost certain to threaten the lives of millions in the next year or two. They urge international action to prevent a short-term crisis from becoming chronic.

Because of the complexity of the problem and because of increasing interdependence in matters of food, fertilizer, energy and raw materials, many authorities see a need to develop effective international institutions.

#### Population Problem

Even so, the problem of population remains.

"I don't think there's any solution to the world food situation unless we get population stabilized," said Sterling Wortman, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation. "Those of us who have been working to increase the food supply have never assumed we were doing any more than buying time."

A fertilizer shortage has already stunted India's latest wheat crop and will probably reduce the succeeding crops so severely that by this autumn India could be in a famine. Unless vast international aid is forthcoming, Norman Borlaug, the Nobel Prize-winning developer of high-yielding wheat, has forecast, from 10 million to 50 million persons could starve to death in India in the next 12 months.

While there have always been famines and warnings of them, food experts generally agree that the situation now is substantially different for these reasons:

• World population is expanding by larger numbers each year, especially in the poor countries. Last year, the population increased by 67 million, the largest

increase in history. It has doubled since the end of World War II.

• While agricultural production has generally kept pace, it has done so by increasing reliance on new high-technology forms of farming that are now threatened by shortages of fertilizer and energy and soaring prices of raw materials.

"Remember," Mr. Boerma said, "that for one thing prolonged deprivation leads people to desperation. Desperation often leads them to violence. And violence, as we all know, thrives on enlarged prospects of breaking down restraints, including those of national frontiers."

Mr. Borlaug often warns of the same thing when he says, "You can't build peace on empty stomachs."

The growing food shortage began to become critical in 1972, when a lack of rain in many countries led to poor crops. World grain production fell 4 per cent, significant because the demand for food grows by 2 per cent each year.

Although underfed areas exist in all less developed countries, by far the greatest food problems now exist among the 700 million people of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Other large problem areas are in the drought regions of Africa, in northeastern Brazil, among the Andean Indians, and in the poorer parts of Mexico and Central America.

#### Billion Hungry

The Overseas Development Council, a private group that studies the world food situation, estimates that one billion people suffer serious hunger at least part of the year. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 400 million people are malnourished but adds that a less conservative definition [of malnutrition] might double the figure."

According to the World Health Organization 10 million children under the age of 5 are chronically and severely malnourished and 90 million more are moderately affected. The organization's figures show that of all the deaths in the poor countries, more than half occur among children under five and perhaps as many as 75 per cent of the deaths are due to malnutrition complicated by infection.

While a long-term solution of

consumption Up

Before this year is out, many food experts fear, soaring food consumption will have overtaken the slightly rising curve of food production for the majority of the world's people.

Many food and international relief experts say privately that they are not optimistic about how fast the rich countries will respond to a large famine. "It may take 50 million or 100 million

years to find out what's all about first," his father remembers.

"Bandits" are the beginners.

"That kinda bugs the devil out of me," Rick's father says.

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## Column Causes Red Face

ATLANTA, July 28 (UPI)—Baseball superstar Hank Aaron has his temper Friday night over a newspaper story and smash a carton of strawberries into the writer's face.

After Atlanta's night game with San Diego was postponed rain, Aaron shoved the strawberries into the face of Frank and of the Atlanta Journal during a heated exchange in Atlanta Braves' locker room. Aaron had to be restrained two of his teammates according to a witness.

Hyland had said in a sports column that Aaron should be more honest with the media about his desire to leave the Braves when Eddie Mathews was fired last Sunday. He said in the column that Aaron had told one group of women in Pittsburgh that he was not interested in managing Braves, then told another group that he would take the if it were offered to him.

Hyland said that Aaron was "developing a habit which is tiring downright irritating... Aaron will say one thing one and another the next. The difference is this time it is a national furor," the columnist wrote.

## Turday: Aaron, Niekro Star in Dodger Shutout

ATLANTA, July 28 (UPI)—Aaron drove in four runs hit his 726th career home run to defeat San Diego, 5-1, as rookie Tom Carroll notched his third straight victory since his recall from Indianapolis July 4.

A loss reduced the Dodgers over Cincinnati in the National League West to 4-1/2.

On drove in the Braves first with a first-inning single and ignited a five-run seventh a three-run homer the 12th year for the 40-year-old star.

Aaron, 10-9, gave up two of his in the third inning, then led 13 men in a row before giving up another run in the fifth. The only extra-base hit by Niekro was a triple down Lopes with two out in eighth.

Mets 6, Expos 5. New York, right-hander Bob Gaca, retiring 19 batters in a at a stretch, combined with Aker on a four-hitter and the Mets to an 8-5 victory Montreal.

Jedoda, who allowed only two in 7 1/3 innings, gave up an earned run in the first inning. Willie Davis doubled with out and scored when shortstop Ted Martinez allowed Bob's grounder to go through. Davis retired the next 19 before walking Ken Singleto open the eighth inning.

Cardinals 3, Cubs 2. Chicago, rookie pitcher Bob Schenck scattered eight hits while Louis took advantage of five cage errors to scratch out a victory over the Cubs.

Louis capitalized on sloppy hitting by the Cubs to take a lead in the first inning. Chi tied it in the bottom half of inning but St. Louis scored their unearned run in the second inning and Pusch allowed five hits and no runs the of the way. He struck out and walked none.

Phillies 6, Pirates 5. Phillies 7, Pirates 4. Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt in four runs with a home run to lead the Phillips a 7-4 victory over Pittsburgh a sweep of their doubleheader like Anderson's two-run single to overcome a four-run deficit in the opener, 6-5.

Red Sox 5, Yankees 4. In the American League, at Boston, Bob Montgomery's base-loaded pinch single in the bottom of the ninth inning gave the Red Sox a 5-4 victory over New York and kept Boston in first place the American League East.

The pitchers, the 15th for pitcher, Linkous, 15-10, Boston's half game ahead of Cleveland.

White Sox 3, Rangers 3. At Arlington, doubles by Ken Henderson and Bucky Dent helped to produce a six-run Chicago eighth inning and rallied the White Sox to a 9-5 decision over Texas.

Chicago, which broke a three-game losing streak, trailed by two going into the eighth, but sent 10 men to the plate against three Ranger pitchers.

Twins 6, A's 1.

At Oakland, Glenn Borgmann drove in three runs with a single and sacrifice fly to back the White Sox to a 9-5 decision over Texas.

Chicago, which broke a three-game losing streak, trailed by two going into the eighth, but sent 10 men to the plate against three Ranger pitchers.

Twins 5, Padres 1.

Cincinnati, Tony Perez down-

## on McCafferty, Detroit Football Coach, Dies at 53

DONTLAC, Mich., July 28 (UPI)—McCafferty, head coach of Detroit Lions of the National Football League, died today at Joseph Mercy Hospital after apparent heart attack.

Lions' spokesman said that McCafferty, 53, complained of he chest pains while at his in nearby West Bloomfield.

McCafferty was taken to the hospital and given immediate treatment for the attack.

He is a native of Cleveland, e to the Lions after having led Baltimore to the Super Bowl championship in 1971.

His pro career began in 1959 with Web Ewbank of Baltimore, receiver's coach until 1962.

McCafferty was offensive back coach under Dan Shula from '69 and Colts' head coach from 1970 and 1972. He re-

ceived five games in 1972.

**amer Named Coach U.S. Soccer Agency**

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI)—Tom Cramer, the renowned coach and former assistant winning World Cup manager of the West Germany, appointed yesterday the first national coach and director of the U.S. Soccer Fed-

eration president James Sauer, who said that Cramer ed a four-year contract.

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